

VII. *Descriptions of new genera and species of Coleoptera from South Africa, chiefly from Zambezia.* By
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Family PAUSSIDÆ.

Gen. PAUSSUS, Linn.

P. arduus, n. sp.

Red, shining; head with a long conical tubercle on the vertex, anterior part deliscent, hairless and slightly punctured in the posterior part; club of antennæ short, thick, convex on both sides, broader than the head, carinate all round, depressed at the base, with the outer angle produced in a long, sharp, slightly recurving spine, upper posterior margin without any longitudinal impressions; prothorax smooth, longer than broad, with a deep transverse impression reaching from side to side and having a yellow pubescent patch at each end, the anterior and posterior part of the disk equally broad, the anterior a little more raised than the posterior, the sides nearly parallel; elytra elongate, sub-parallel, smooth and very closely punctured, the punctures in the anterior part being deeper and broader than those behind; pygidium very closely and deeply punctured; femora not clavate; tibiæ slender, not dilated at the tip. Length 8, width $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Belongs to the same group as *P. spinicoxis*, *P. thomsoni*, etc. The shape of the club is nearly the same as in the last mentioned species, but much more convex on each side; the prothorax resembles that of *P. spinicoxis*, but is less attenuate laterally in the anterior part.

Hab. Zambezia (Manica).

P. manicanus, n. sp.

Reddish-brown, shining; head much depressed, nearly smooth and hairless; club of antennæ twice as long as the head and neck, nearly oblong, a little narrower at the apex and base than in the middle, compressed but thicker in the median part, bluntly carinate all round and with the posterior angle produced in a sharp moderately recurved spine; prothorax nearly cordiform, but

very deeply sinuate laterally in the middle, and with an arcuate transverse median narrow and shallow impression; the anterior part of the disk is hardly more raised than the posterior, and slightly aculeate in the posterior angle above the constriction, when there is also a very small, pubescent, yellow tuft; elytra parallel, deeply and closely punctured, each puncture bearing a short seta; pygidium punctulate and setulose; femora a little swollen, tibiae slender. Length ♀, width $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Zambezia (Salisbury).

The nearest ally of *P. manicanus* is *P. planicollis*, Raffr., from Abyssinia. The shape of the prothorax is identical; the head is equally depressed, but has no trace of a minute conical tubercle at the extreme apex; the antennal club is of a shape similar to that of the ♂ of *P. planicollis*, but not so long, and therefore a little broader in proportion.

P. raffrayi, n. sp.

Piceous-black, with the apical part of the elytra and the tarsi reddish-brown; head rugulose, with the anterior part deeply impressed in the centre and the walls of the impression raised in two short tuberculiform processes, posterior part bi-impressed; club of the antennae sub-ensiform, very long, compressed, external margin with a moderately wide groove reaching from the base to near the apex, both margins of the groove very faintly notched; prothorax bi-partite, the anterior part raised, smooth, the median transverse cavity wide and deep, and having two pubescent yellow patches in the centre, posterior part depressed and with three tuberculated indentations; elytra elongate, sub-parallel, shining, moderately punctured, each puncture with a very short greyish hair; femora not thickened; anterior and intermediate tibiae slender, posterior tibiae broadly dilated and flat. Length ♂, width $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Natal (Frere).

The shape of the club of the antennae is not unlike that of *P. germari*; it is however longer, more curved outwardly, and not attenuate at the tip.

P. concinnus, n. sp.

Head, prothorax and legs brick-red; elytra black, edged with red at the base and apex; head and prothorax glabrous, the former edged in front on the vertex with a high semicircular ridge, which

is broadly emarginate in the middle and reaches from eye to eye, posterior part raised above the neck into a ridge higher than the anterior one, and with a median and two lateral sinuations; median part of the head plane, and with a broad depression above each eye partly edged by a very narrow groove which extends also along the posterior raised part; club of the antennæ long, broad, compressed, as long as the base of the prothorax, slightly curving in the inner edge, which is distinctly marginate and has besides a distinct raised line running parallel to it, outer margin broadly grooved from base to apex, and having seven round alveolæ as well as six obtuse serrations on the upper edge, the intervals of which bear each a very short yellowish seta, outer basal angle of the club long and sharp; prothorax bi-partite, the anterior part much raised, short, abruptly truncate, deeply incised in the centre and on each side, and with a deep transverse impression; the posterior part is narrower than the anterior, and has the shape of a truncate cone, broadly scooped out, in the anterior median part, with each side of the incision produced in a sharp, short tubercle; elytra closely set with very short greyish hairs, but very indistinctly punctured; femora not clavate, tibiæ straight, not thickened. Length 6, width $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Zambezia (Salisbury).

The shape of the antennal club is that of *Pleuropterus alternans* in general outline, the impressions on the upper side imitating somewhat the articulations of the antennæ; the scooped out space of the posterior margin is not unlike that of *P. klugi*, but the serration of the edges of the margin, as well as the impressions on the upper part, are very different.

P. viator, n. sp.

Piceous-black, with the antennæ and legs very dark red; head rugulose and having on the middle of the vertex three short impressions, the median one of which is the deepest and is bounded by two short ridges; penultimate joint of antennæ thick, the club short, massive, the inner margin sharp, a little sinuate at the tip, the outer one very broadly and deeply scooped out, with the basal angle moderately long and sharp, the cavity of the outer margin containing six distinct alveolæ and the two edges slightly serrulate; prothorax bi-partite, with the anterior part very narrow and in the shape of a ridge with a median groove, the median excavation very deep, and the lateral part not deeply excised, and with a short blunt tubercle on each side and two tubercles in the middle; elytra short,

sub-parallel, smooth; femora and tibiæ thick, flattened, posterior tibiæ very broadly dilated. Length 5, width 2 mm.

Hab. Natal (Frere).

Belongs to the group of *P. ruber*, *P. cucullatus*, etc. The club of the antennæ is not so broadly scooped out in the outer margin as in *P. cucullatus*, nor is it so much curved outwardly; the upper part is not impressed between the inner and posterior margins, and the former is nearly straight, not curved, nor is the space between the two margins as broad as in either of the above-named species.

P. barkeri, n. sp.

Reddish-brown, with very short pubescence all over; head with two median carinæ aculeate in front and overlapping the point of insertion of antennæ, these two ridges slightly diverging from the middle of the vertex and having a narrow groove between, ceasing abruptly above the neck, which is very short and not constricted; penultimate joint of antennæ quadrate, very thick, club moderately long, not compressed, deeply sinuate in the inner part which, like the rounded apical part, is acutely marginate, outer part also sinuate and having on the margin four very distinct teeth bearing several very short setæ, while the apical angle is developed into a long, broad, blunt spur, the inner part of which curves so as to form a short tooth corresponding to a similar tooth situated on the opposite part of the base of the club; the joints of the antennæ are covered with closely set, very short, squamiform hairs; prothorax bi-partite, the anterior part in the shape of a ridge slightly grooved in the centre, posterior part as broad as the anterior, with a broad median depression nearly reaching the base, two pubescent patches on the transverse impression; elytra sub-parallel, covered with very short, closely set hairs, apparently thicker than those on the prothorax, and without punctures; pygidium thickly pubescent and with a fringe of long, thickly set, yellowish hairs; anterior and intermediate femora and tibiæ slender, posterior femora and tibiæ dilated and compressed. Length 9, width $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Natal (Durban).

No known ally; the nearest approach to the shape of the antennal club is in *P. bicolor*, Raffr., from the Andaman Islands, but the incised portion at the inner part of the base is absent in that species.

P. marshalli, n. sp.

Reddish-brown, shining, elytra thickly pubescent; vertex of the head nearly plane, posterior part ridged above the neck, and along the outer sides; penultimate joint of antennæ quadrate, nearly as large as the head, club broad, massive, inner margin carinate, with a short, round basal spur not projecting much, outer margin broadly hollowed with the edges bi-sinuate, acute at the apical part of the hollow, and bearing on each side a dense tuft of long, yellowish hairs, basal outer spur very broad and sub-quadrate; prothorax bi-partite, the anterior part compressed in a sharp ridge, slightly emarginate in the centre and sub-aculeate laterally, the posterior part hollowed anteriorly, and with a triangular longitudinal groove, and the outer sides produced in a carina sinuate in the middle, sharp in the anterior part, and with the posterior part forming a long tooth standing at an angle with the base, both the points of the lateral carina having a distinct tuft of hairs; elytra short, sub-parallel; pygidium with short pubescence and having in the middle three transverse rows of long and very thick bristles; legs slender, anterior femora not thickened. Length $5\frac{1}{2}$, width $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Natal (Frere).

This species belongs to the group of *P. laticollis*, *P. penicillatus*, and *P. rugosus*, Raffr., from Abyssinia, and are distinguished by having thick stiff bristles on the pygidium, as well as tufts of hairs on the apical part of the edges of the hollowed outer margins of the antennæ. The nearest ally of *P. marshalli* is *P. penicillatus*, but in the antennal club of the former there is no longitudinal impression whatever on the upper part along the inner margin, nor is the scooped-out space distinctly impressed, and the inner edge of the hollow is very deeply sinuate.

Family SCARABÆIDÆ.

COPRIDES.

Gen. HELIOPRIS, Hope.

H. selousi, n. sp.

Black, moderately shining; head plicate transversely; prothorax very rugose, sub-opaque; elytra with four small tubercles at the base of the intervals. In the ♂ the head bears a short, compressed horn, truncate at the tip or slightly sinuate, placed in the posterior part of the clypeus; median part of the head with a small ridge

reaching from the anterior horn to the base ; prothorax truncate in front, with a very deep, but not broad, lateral excavation, the anterior part carinate, strongly sinuate laterally above the excavation, and with the median part produced into a horizontal, very long, compressed process with a perpendicular conspicuous tooth underneath ; this horizontal process extends as far as the clypeal horn, which it overhangs. In the ♀ the head has a short, transverse occipital carina, the prothorax is not so much raised, is deeply sinuate in front, depressed, but not excavated, and the median part is produced into a projecting carina, overhanging a little the apex, and so deeply emarginate in the middle as to be almost bifid. Length 32-37, width 20-21 mm.

Hab. Zambezia (Manica, Mazoe).

Its nearest ally is *H. neptunus*, Bohem. The sculpture of the head and prothorax is alike, the tubercles at the base of the elytra are also similar, but the horn of the clypeus is very much shorter, and the elongated horizontal process of the prothorax is very different.

Gen. ONITIS, Fabr.

O. zambezianus, n. sp.

Reddish-brown, with the elytra opaque ; head finely plicate transversely on the clypeus, granulate behind, clypeus elongate in the anterior part, more so in the ♀ than in the ♂, without any clypeal carina, but with the frontal one sharp and very much raised, vertex almost bi-impressed, posterior edge very distinctly raised ; prothorax moderately convex, broad, carinate in the anterior and lateral parts, closely punctured from the base to about three-fourths of the length, posterior part nearly impunctate ; elytra elongate, convex along the sutural part towards the middle, very finely striate, with the intervals plane and smooth ; underside piceous-brown, metasternum closely punctured and densely hairy, abdomen nearly smooth, but with a few lateral setigerous punctures ; anterior femora of the ♂ thick, grooved underneath, and with an acute ridge, bearing a sharp tooth in the middle of the groove and a smaller apical one in the anterior part of the apex ; tibiae long, straight, moderately thick, multi-denticulate inwardly, having a double ridge on the upper part, strongly quadri-dentate externally, and with the inner apical tooth very long and incurved ; intermediate femora deeply incised at the apex, carrying a sharp median posterior carina, developing into a sharp tooth, apical part

also toothed, but with the tooth smaller than the one of the carina, tibiæ narrow at the base and almost suddenly enlarged in an elongate quadrate laminated process inwardly; posterior femora with a small, serrate carina, tibiæ slightly incurved, not dilated inwardly. Length 24-26, width 14 mm.

Hab. Zambezia (Manica).

Belongs to the group of *O. curvipes*, Lansb.; the clypeus is less aculeate in the male, and the general facies is a little less convex. As in *O. curvipes* the intermediate tibiæ of the ♂ have an inner lamina, but differently shaped, and the disposition of the teeth on the anterior and posterior femora is very different.

O. dispar, n. sp.

Dark metallic-green, moderately shining, but more opaque on the elytra; head with the clypeus rounded in the ♂, a little more aculeate in the ♀, finely plicate in front, rugose behind, with a short clypeal ridge and a frontal one moderately raised, vertex a little hollowed, and with the posterior part carinate and the median part much raised in both sexes; prothorax moderately convex, closely punctured from apex to base; elytra elongate, hardly convex, feebly striate, with the intervals faintly punctured; metasternum and femora closely punctured. In the ♂ the anterior femora are thick, with a very small median carina, and are without teeth, the tibiæ are straight, carinate in the middle, faintly serrate inwardly, quadri-dentate outwardly, with the inner tooth short and with a long fascicle of hairs underneath, intermediate and posterior femora with an acute posterior lamina, but neither dentate nor serrate, intermediate tibiæ normal, posterior ones compressed and with a long terminal spur on each side, the inner one spiniform, the other one thicker, but both curving slightly inward. Length 24, width 13-14 mm.

Hab. Zambezia.

Allied to *O. robustus*, Boh., and *O. orthoptus*, Lansb., but differentiated from both by the shape of the terminal part of the hind tibiæ.

Gen. ONTHOPÆGUS, Latreille.

O. mashunus, n. sp.

Black, with a slight bronze sheen, more distinct on the prothorax: antennæ flavescent; clypeus a little elongate in the median part; head with a transverse median carina; head and

prothorax covered with densely set granules, the prothorax broad, as long as the elytra, with very short pubescence and with the outer margins serrulate; elytra finely striate, with the intervals broad and finely granulate; underside black. In the ♂ the vertex of the head is armed with two long incurved horns, compressed and truncate at the tip, and the basal space between the horns is developed in a compressed spine, much shorter than the horns, and incised at the tip, and the prothorax has a deep median excavation in the centre, surmounted at the apex by a thick compressed rugose spine, incised at tip, rugose and directed forward; in the ♀ the hind margin of the head is produced in a trituberculate ridge, the anterior part of the prothorax is more declivous, with no excavation, and the anterior part is surmounted by a narrow, but high ridge, deeply sinuate in the middle. Length 12-14, width 7-9 mm.

Hab. Zambezia (Salisbury).

This species is allied to *O. pyramidalis*, Klug; in shape the cephalic horns of the ♂ are much thinner, more compressed, and spread more outwardly, somewhat in the manner of those of *O. rangifer*, Klug, but the median compressed spine is absent in *O. pyramidalis*, the thoracic spine is less compressed, and shorter than in the last-named species, and ends differently.

O. ponderosus, n. sp.

Bronze-black, a little lighter in colour on the prothorax; palpi and antennæ yellow; clypeus a little elongate in the middle, closely plicate transversely, and having in the middle a transverse raised line, while the hind margin is produced in a high transverse ridge, sinuate in the ♂ in such a way as to give it the appearance of bearing five short blunt tubercles; prothorax broad, very deeply sinuate laterally behind, covered with short granules in front, and punctures behind, abruptly truncate in front and with a moderately deep median excavation, the anterior part produced in a transverse ridge, reaching almost from side to side, the median part of which is more raised and slightly sinuate; elytra striate, intervals very finely shagreened and very closely, although not deeply punctured; underside piceous. The ♀ differs from the ♂ in having the occipital ridge, as well as the thoracic lamina, less raised, and the anterior part of the prothorax hardly excavate. Length 19-23, width 11-14 mm.

Hab. Zambezia (Salisbury, Manica).

In general facies as robust as *O. giganteus*, Har., from Madagascar.

O. insignis, n. sp.

Head and prothorax bright metallic-green, palpi, antennæ, and tarsi flavescens, elytra reddish-yellow, underside dark grey, legs black; clypeus a little elongated in front; head broadly and closely punctured, with a median transverse raised line in both sexes, ♂ with a very long horn, straight for three-fourths of the length, and slightly curved backward towards the tip, ♀ with a straight transverse carina: prothorax very closely and deeply punctured, glabrous—in the ♂ deeply excavated in the median part from the apex to a little short of the base, dehiscent in the anterior part, and with the sides of the excavation raised in the median part in two broad triangular and conspicuous tubercles—in the ♀ there is no median longitudinal excavation, the anterior part is a little more declivous, and in the anterior part there is a transverse ridge not broader than the occipital one; elytra finely striate, with the intervals glabrous and closely, although not deeply punctured. Length ♀, width 5 mm.

Hab. Zambezia (Salisbury).

O. gemmeus, n. sp.

Head and prothorax bright metallic-green, with short pubescence: elytra flavous, with the suture black, and a broad band of the same colour, extending from near the humeral angle to the suture, which it joins at a short distance from the apex; head broadly and closely punctured, with a distinct transverse ridge, and behind it, a highly raised slightly shorter lamina; prothorax very finely granulated in the anterior part, closely punctured behind, declivous anteriorly, bi-tuberculate above the declivity, the tubercles blunt and slightly diverging, impressed longitudinally from the median part to the base, the impression with a narrow median groove; elytra striate, intervals deeply and closely punctured, each puncture bearing a short hair, thus making the intervals thickly pubescent; pygidium very hairy; underside and legs piceous-black. Male unknown. Length 7, width 4 mm.

Hab. Zambezia (Salisbury).

ORPHNIDES.

Gen. ORPHNUS, MacL.

O. zambezianus, n. sp.

Brick-red, shining, head and clypeus infusate; head punctulate anterior margin of the clypeus bearing a long sharp horn, slightly

directed backwards ; prothorax punctulate—in the ♂ broadly and deeply excavated from the apex to the base, with the walls of the excavation retuse, and produced in the anterior part in a conical tubercle on each side a little higher than the clypeal horn, posterior part of the excavation semi-circular—in the ♀ with a faint median impression in the anterior part ; elytra convex, grooved along the suture and the outer margins, but without any trace of dorsal striæ, closely punctured, the punctures almost superficial. Length 10-10½, width 6-6½ mm.

Hab. Zambezia (between Limpopo and Zambeze Rivers).

A little larger and more massive than *O. meleagris*, with the clypeal horn much longer, the prothorax more broadly and deeply excavated, and the anterior part of the wall produced in a longer and sharper tubercle.

O. mashunus, n. sp.

Piceous-black, shining ; head and clypeus smooth, ♂ with a short, sharp horn in the centre of the head ; prothorax closely punctured laterally, smooth along the base, excavated in the anterior part, the excavation sub-elongate, quadrate, shallow, with the anterior edge only slightly raised, and hardly aculeate past the median part, between the posterior part of the excavation and the base there is also a shallow median impression ; elytra moderately convex, and on a plane with the ridges of the prothoracic excavation, grooved along the suture and the outer margins, striate from the suture to the median part of each wing-cover, punctured, the punctures shallow but well-defined ; underside piceous-red. Length 10, width 6 mm.

Distinct from both *O. zambezianus* and *O. meleagris* in having the cephalic horn in the middle of the head ; the shape of the prothoracic excavation is also different, and the elytra are striate in the median part.

Hab. Zambezia (Salisbury).

O. ovampoanus, n. sp.

Piceous-black, shining, head with a short sharp horn ; prothorax punctulate in the ♂, excavated in the anterior part, the excavation shallow and with a deeper median impression, the ridges of the excavation hardly raised, and straight to the median part, the posterior part of the excavation, which reaches only the median part of the disk, rounded ; in the ♀ the prothorax is only slightly

impressed in the middle of the anterior part; elytra convex, punctured, grooved along the suture and the outer margins. Length 7, width 4 mm.

Hab. Ovampo Land (Omramba).

Smaller than *O. mashunus*, with the cephalic horn almost similar; the excavation of the prothorax is shallower, does not extend so far back, and the ridges are still less raised.

O. pugnax, n. sp.

Brick-red, or at times piceous-brown; head of the ♂ with a long central, sharp, conical horn; prothorax very deeply excavated from base to apex, with the lateral walls of the excavation produced in two sharp points, an anterior and a median one, the latter a little more raised than the anterior, but less acute; in the ♀ the prothorax is a little raised circularly above the apical margin, and has a small longitudinal impression in the middle; elytra convex, faintly striate in the anterior part, but not laterally, and set with rough, confluent punctures almost alveolate on the disk. Length 5-5½, width 3-3¼ mm.

Hab. Zambezia (Salisbury).

A little smaller and proportionally less massive than *O. rufulus*, Boh., and at once distinguished from it by the shape of the prothorax, which in the latter is also deeply excavated, but with the walls produced in one long conical tubercle on each side, while there are two in *O. pugnax*; the punctuation of the elytra is also much deeper and rougher than in *O. rufulus*.

GEOTRUPIDES.

Gen. BOLBOCERAS, Kirby.

B. panza, n. sp.

Brick- or ferruginous-red, shining; clypeus short, deeply emarginate; head very closely and deeply punctured, with a short, transverse sub-apical carina in both sexes; prothorax dehiscent in the ♂ from apex to base, deeply sinuate in the anterior margin on each side, the apical margin raised in a carina, and having along the basal part five sharp, conspicuous tubercles, the two outer ones of which are sometimes produced in a long incurved process, while the three median ones are shorter and near one another (in those specimens in which the lateral tubercle is

greatly elongated, the one near to the median is nearly obliterated), the declivous part closely punctured for about two-thirds of the length, and there is a broad, although little raised, lateral callus; in the ♀ the anterior part alone of the prothorax is declivous, and in the median part there is a transverse carina, slightly sinuate in the centre, and the punctures are much deeper than in the ♂ and nearly confluent; elytra very convex, finely striate, striæ punctulate; underside very hairy; anterior tibiæ with five teeth. Length 23-24, width 16-16½ mm.

Hab. Natal (Durban); Zambezia (Victoria Falls).

Fairmaire has described in the "Annales de la Société Entomologique de Belgique," vol. xxxviii., 1894, p. 652, a large species from the Congo (French Territory), which, judging from the description, seems to be somewhat allied to *B. panza*, and which, he justly remarks, is not unlike some Australian species; he adds, however, that the African species are small and without "armature," by which expression he means, I presume, prothoracic horns. I have retained for this species the name (*in litteris*, Dohrn) it bore in Lansberg's collection, now the property of Mons. R. Oberthür.

MELOLONTHIDES.

Gen. RHABDOPHOLIS, Burm.

R. irrorata, n. sp.

Head, prothorax, and underside piceous-black, elytra and legs chestnut-brown; clypens narrow, recurved, punctured like the head, with white squamæ in the punctures; head with a blunt median longitudinal ridge and an elongated impression on each side, followed by a smooth space, squamæ not dense; prothorax broader than long, a little attenuate laterally from the outer angle to near the median part, nearly straight behind, closely punctured and squamose, with the anterior and lateral margins fringed with very long hairs, the central part of the disk with two broad, but shallow, longitudinal punctured grooves separated by three smooth intervals, and a supra-lateral one also edged with a smooth interval on either side, the scales on the outer margin thicker than on the disk; elytra oblong-ovate, costate, with the intervals broad, and having a duplicate series of punctures, each of which bears one, or more, whitish scales, outer margin more densely scaly than the other intervals; underside densely hairy, the hairs of the metasternum very long, abdomen densely squamose. Length 15, width 7½ mm.

Hab. Transvaal (Leydenburg).

Smaller and less depressed in the posterior part than *R. albostriata*, Burm., and also less densely squamose; the head is also shorter in proportion, and the clypeus not at all emarginate, and the claws are not quite so much developed. Female unknown.

Gen. ANOMALA, Samouelle.

A. pinguis, n. sp.

Testaceous, with the head infusate, the prothorax somewhat brick-red and the elytra black, with a long and broad humeral yellowish band; antennæ and palpi rufescent; intermediate and posterior tarsi infusate; anterior and intermediate tibiæ infusate laterally, posterior ones black; clypeus one-third shorter than the head, separated by a narrow transverse groove, and very closely and deeply punctured like the head, but more rugose; prothorax convex, a little attenuated laterally from the apical angle to the median part, straight from there to the basal angle, finely but not closely aciculate; elytra moderately elongate, slightly depressed laterally below the humeral angle, a little amplified from the median to the posterior part, convex, retuse behind, and having on each side three smooth raised lines, intervals irregularly punctured but with a distinct series of punctures on each side of the raised lines; the scutellum is testaceous, and the yellowish, or sometimes testaceous, lateral band on the elytra extends from the outer margin to about the median part of the width of each wing-cover, for about one-third of the length, and is prolonged from there as a narrow discoidal band, extending as far as the median part, where it is somewhat aculeate; underside pale-yellow. Length 18-19, width 10 mm.

Hab. Zambezia (Salisbury).

RUTELIDES.

Gen. ADORETUS, Cast.

A. melanoleucus, n. sp.

Head and prothorax piceous-brown, with a faint greenish metallic tinge, outsiders of the prothorax sub-rufescent; antennæ reddish-brown, with the club black; legs piceous, with the exception of the anterior ones, which are rufescent; clypeus distinctly margined, with the margin recurved, nearly as long as the head, and both covered with long, squamiform hairs; prothorax bi-sinuate in front and behind, lateral part also sinuate behind, and a little

attenuate in front, very densely squamose; elytra twice as long as the prothorax, hardly broader at the base, a little ampliate behind, moderately convex, densely covered with white scales, and with two longitudinal dorsal series of five dark-green patches, separated from one another by a small patch of denser and whiter scales; in the lateral series the two anterior patches are coalescent, forming a band reaching from the shoulder to about the median part; underside and legs squamose. Length 9, width 4 mm.

Hab. Zambezia (Buluwayo).

A species very distinct from the other South African ones known to me; I am, however, acquainted with *A. tessulatus*, Burmeister.

CETONIDES.

Group *ISCHNOSTOMINI*.

MAZOE, n. gen.

Mentum as in *Ischnostoma*, palpi shorter; clypeus as long as the head, excavate, with the frontal and lateral margins recurved and sinuate in the interior part laterally, deeply constricted at the junction with the head; antennæ short, the club as long as the clypeus; prothorax much attenuated in front, where the apical part is only half the width of the base, depressed; scutellum very long, sharply triangular; elytra depressed, as broad as the prothorax at the base, sinuate laterally behind the shoulder and gradually narrowed behind; legs long, slender, claws very long, anterior tibiæ bi-dentate, posterior ones with a median spine.

Ischnostoma albonotata, Péring. (Trans. S. Afric. Philos. Society, 1885, p. 97), belongs to the present genus.

M. jucunda, n. sp.

Head and clypeus deeply and closely punctured, and with a few bristles, the median part of both with an orange-yellow covering; prothorax closely punctured, gradually amplified laterally from the anterior angle to the base and sinuated above it, margined, depressed, deeply punctured, the whole of the disk covered with an orange-yellow tomentum, and having a small quadrate denuded patch in the middle of the apical part, one small lateral spot on each side and two sub-quadrate ones in the median part of the base above the scutellum, the lateral and posterior margins also being denuded; scutellum long, triangular, denuded; elytra as broad as

the prothorax at the base, gradually attenuated from thence to the apex, which is about narrower by one-fourth, plane, striate, with the intervals convex, dull red, with a narrow supra-marginal greyish-white band extending from the shoulder to the suture, lateral and posterior margins denuded, as well as the humeral and apical calluses; pygidium elongated, black, with two white patches; underside black, punctulate; prosternum and legs slightly pilose. Length 14, width 7 mm.

Hab. Zambezia (Salisbury).

Gen. CETONIA, Fabr.

C. nigropunctulata, n. sp.

Brownish-red, with a slight fleshy tinge, the basal part of the head and the underside piceous-black; head and clypeus punctulate, lateral part of the head pubescent; prothorax gradually attenuate laterally from base to apex, debiscent in the anterior part of the disk, punctulate, and having eleven distinct and regularly arranged black spots; elytra deeply sinuate below the humeral angle, nearly parallel from there towards the apex, tricostate on each side of the suture, as well as punctate-striate, and having on each side twelve black round spots; pygidium without any white patch; underside tomentose, last abdominal segment rufescent. Length 14, width 8 mm.

Hab. Transvaal (Leydenburg).

A little more massive and more convex than *C. carneola*, Burm., and redder; the black spots on the prothorax and elytra do not commingle in the least.

C. aspersa, n. sp.

Bronze, shining, covered with closely-set squamules; head closely punctured; prothorax attenuate in front from about the median part, with thick but short pubescence, closely punctured, but also with narrow, irregular longitudinal impressions filled with dense greyish-white squamules, median part with a smooth, longitudinal, raised line; elytra deeply sinuate laterally, bi-costate on each side, with short pubescence, rugose, with the rugosities filled with dense squamules; pygidium and underside densely squamose. Length 13, width 7 mm.

Hab. Zambezia (Mazoe).

Allied to *C. (Pseudoprotatia) amakosa*, Boh., but a little larger, and very densely covered with scales.

Family BUPRESTIDÆ.

CHALCOPHOROIDES.

Gen. PSILOPTERA, Sol.

P. chalcophoroides, n. sp.

Bright metallic-grey, with a coppery sheen on the upper part, underside and legs glowing, coppery-red; head moderately rounded, irregularly foveate, eyes elongate, narrow; antennæ short, greenish; prothorax nearly twice as broad as long, rounded in the anterior part and also slightly attenuated near the base, depressed, with the outsides nearly flat, irregularly sub-foveate on the disk and sides, and with one small, smooth raised spot in the anterior lateral angle and another on each side of the median longitudinal impression, which is broad and shallow, the outsides not separated from the discoidal part by a longitudinal depression; elytra as broad as the prothorax at the base, with the humeral angle sloping, moderately sinuate laterally above the median part, as broad in the middle as at the base, gradually aculeate from there to the apex, which ends in a moderately sharp sutural spine, depressed on the upper part, broadly and deeply punctate-striate, with the intervals narrow but much raised, glabrous, but having a broad, supra-marginal, pubescent yellowish band reaching from base to apex. Length 24-25, width 9-9½ mm.

Hab. Zambezia (Salisbury).

P. æncola, n. sp.

Dull bronze, with the punctures brighter on both upper and lower parts; head with very short pubescence, broadly and irregularly punctured and with a narrow, transverse raised spot; prothorax sub-diagonal laterally in the anterior part, nearly straight from there to the base, moderately plane, with the outsides a little more depressed but not separated from the disk by a longitudinal impression, roughly punctured, with the sides very rugose, and with two small but very distinct, smooth tubercles on each side, one at the apical angle, the other in the middle of the anterior part of the disk; elytra sinuate laterally before the median part, which is as broad as the base, gradually aculeate from beyond the middle to the apex, which ends in an apical and a sutural spine on each side, depressed for some distance from the base, closely punctured, and with five very little raised, nearly smooth costæ, interrupted five or six times by an oblong patch of punctures, smaller and more closely set than those in the intervals; underside and legs pubes-

scent, a little brighter than on the upper part, lateral part of abdominal segments with one irregular, elongated, somewhat indistinct, denuded patch. Length 23, width 9 mm.

Hab. Zambezia (Salisbury).

P. stataria, n. sp.

Bright bronze with the prothorax and underside brassy; head foveate, impressed in the anterior part, faintly grooved longitudinally on the vertex; prothorax very slightly attenuated laterally in the anterior part, nearly straight from thence to the base, but a little sinuated above it, moderately plane, with the disk separated from the outsides by a deep and well defined longitudinal sulcus reaching from some distance from the apex to the base, both disk and sides roughly foveate, median impression on the former very indistinct except beyond the middle; elytra sinuated laterally in the anterior part, acuminate from beyond the middle to the apex, which ends in a short, sutural spine, convex in the anterior part and moderately depressed behind, faintly punctate-striate, with the intervals not raised, impunctate and separated at a distance of about one centimetre by a little quadrate patch of very fine punctures, and having on each side a moderately broad supra-marginal greyish-white pubescent band reaching from base to apex; the tessellation of the intervals of the elytra is rather indistinct; underside roughly punctured, the punctures pubescent. Length 26, width 10 mm.

Hab. Zambezia (Salisbury).

P. intrusa, n. sp.

Bright bronze on the upper and under sides; head very rugose, slightly pubescent, and with a median longitudinal, smooth, raised line; prothorax a little attenuated in the anterior lateral part, nearly straight from thence to the base, almost plane on the disk, which is deeply sulcate laterally from the median part to the base and has also two superimposed, round impressions on each side of the median longitudinal groove, which is very shallow and more distinct in the anterior part; elytra in the middle slightly broader than the basal part, moderately aculeate behind, bi-spinose on each side of the apex, with very short pubescence behind, deeply punctate-striate, with the intervals also deeply and closely punctured, the alternate ones tessellated; underside roughly punctured, with short pubescence. Length 20, width 8 mm.

Hab. Zambezia (Salisbury).

P. cognata, n. sp.

Glowing coppery-red, with the lateral intervals of the elytra greenish; head foveate and with a small, median smooth space; prothorax a little attenuate laterally in front, parallel from the middle to the apex, slightly convex in the middle, with the outer sides hardly depressed, and without any lateral impression, the median one distinct only from the middle to the base, closely foveate, except in the central part, which is deeply punctured, and having on each side two small smooth spots, one in the apical angle, the other in the anterior part of the disk; elytra narrower in the middle than at the base, sharply acuminate behind, bi-spinose on each side at the apex, the sutural spine longer than the outer one, deeply punctate-striate, with the intervals narrow, convex, and closely punctured, the alternate ones with small, elongated, disconnected, smooth spots; underside and legs very rugose, tomentose, abdominal segments with a small, lateral, denuded spot, tarsi green. Length 24, width 9 mm.

Hab. Zambezia (Manica).

In shape and sculpture allied to *P. suspecta*, Fähr., but without any lateral impression on the prothorax; the elytral intervals are more convex and the punctures much deeper.

Family MALACODERMATA.

TELEPHORINI.

Gen. MALTHODES, Kiesenw.

M. australis, n. sp.

Antennæ black, with the four basal joints flavescent, palpi black, eyes large; prothorax a little broader than long, slightly impressed laterally on the anterior part, and above the median part of the base deeply infusate, with the anterior and posterior margins yellow; elytra very short, reaching only to the first abdominal segment, very divergent, deeply sinuate laterally, shagreened, with short pubescence; abdominal segments edged laterally with yellow, the last deeply incised apically; legs black, with the basal part of the tibiæ flavescent. Length $6\frac{1}{2}$, width 1 mm.

Hab. Zambezia (Salisbury).

Family TENEBRIONIDÆ.

MOLURIDES.

Gen. AMIANTUS, Fähr.

A. octocostatus, n. sp.

Black, covered on the upper part with a dense, light-brown tomentum ; head rugose ; prothorax gibbous, a little retuse in the anterior part, covered with very broad, confluent punctures ; elytra suborbicular, convex, dehiscent behind, and having on each side four sharp, highly raised, slightly tuberculated costæ reaching from the base to the posterior declivity, intervals and outer sides smooth ; legs densely tomentose ; underside glabrous. Length 16, width 10 mm.

Hab. Transvaal (Barberton).

Allied to *A. opacus*, Haag-Rutenb., but larger and with four distinct costæ on each elytron instead of three.

A. globulipennis, n. sp.

Black, with the elytra covered with a greyish tomentum ; head very rugose ; prothorax gibbous, a little compressed laterally in the anterior and basal part, deeply but regularly scrobiculate ; elytra globose, very dehiscent behind, and having on each side five sharp, smooth, conspicuous costæ reaching from the base to the posterior declivity, the intervals broad and filled with closely set sharp granules, not so dense on the lateral part, and absent on the epipleuræ ; legs rugose, with short pubescence. Length 20, width 13 mm.

Hab. Zambezia (Manica).

Allied to *A. octocostatus*, but larger ; the prothorax is compressed laterally, which is not the case in *A. octocostatus*, and the elytra have five distinct smooth costæ on each side, instead of four subtuberculated ones.

A. mashunus, n. sp.

Black, but dark-brown on the elytra ; head subscrobiculate ; prothorax subgibbose, not deeply foveate, the foveæ confluent, central part with a longitudinal smooth line reaching from apex to

base, and a semicircular, very deep impression on each side; elytra with very short and not dense pubescence, much broader than the prothorax, the humeral angles slightly sloping, nearly plane in the anterior part, obliquely dehiscent behind, carinate laterally from the base to the median part, outer margin also carinate from base to apex, the dorsal part with three lateral, undulating, indistinctly defined costæ; underside nearly glabrous; legs rugose, tomentose. Length 13, width 9 mm.

Hab. Zambezia (Salisbury).

Allied to *A. undatus*, Haag-Rutenb. The elytra are a little less sloping at the humeral part, a little more plane on the disk, and with less undulating costæ; the legs are also more slender.

A. costatus, n. sp.

Black, covered with a brown tomentum; head rugose; prothorax gibbose, much compressed on each side of the median discoidal part; elytra nearly truncate at the base, subquadrate for two-thirds of their length, dehiscent behind, plane, and with one lateral and two very sharp discoidal costæ, the lateral costa ending in a sharp point at the top of the posterior declivity; underside nearly glabrous; legs with very short pubescence. Length 10-14, width 6-8 mm.

Hab. Zambezia (Victoria Falls—between the Limpopo and Zambeze Rivers).

OPATRIDES.

Gen. ANOMALIPUS, Guér.

A. (Acmaeus) podagricus, n. sp.

Black, opaque, more or less densely covered with a brownish coating; head with broad, close punctures, labrum and epistoma deeply incised; prothorax very much amplified in the anterior part, narrowed and sinuated from the median part to the basal angle, which is sharp and slightly projecting backwards; the posterior part of the prothorax is narrower in the ♂ than in the ♀, convex, with the outer sides a little depressed, with very closely-set, equal punctures, and having two round impressions on each side of the disk; elytra nearly parallel, not much broader than the base of the prothorax, more convex in the ♀ than in the ♂, in which sex they are moderately plane in the anterior part, convex and deflexed behind, finely granulose and with three raised lines on each side, and occasionally a faint trace of intervening lines; legs very

rugose, anterior femora thickly clubbed. In the ♂ the anterior and intermediate tibiæ are broadly dilated at the tip, the former with a short, outer, bi-spinose carina, and very broadly scooped out internally, with the upper edge of the inner part laminated and ending in a basal and an apical spine, while the apical part of the lower edge is produced in a long, inward spur, the intermediate tibiæ are very deeply incised inwardly above the apex which is also compressed outwardly, and the posterior tibiæ are a little attenuated at the base, but not bent. In the ♀ the anterior tibiæ have two long external teeth, and a straight lamina internally extending from the apex to the same distance as the first external tooth, and the intermediate tibiæ are a little bent, deeply grooved on the upper part and with a short, median spine on each side of the groove. Length 22-23, width 12-14 mm.

Hab. Zambezia (Manica).

Much smaller than *A. elephas*, Fahr., but belonging to the same group; the anterior tibiæ are scooped out internally on the same plan, but the upper edge overhangs the cavity.

A. (Acmaeus) proximus, n. sp.

Shape, size and vestiture of *A. podagricus*; the ♀ is however a little less convex, and in both sexes the elytra are more closely granulated, and the raised, smooth lines are replaced by a trilinear series of granules a little larger than those of the interspaces, with a faint trace of other intervening series; in the ♂ the anterior tibiæ are slender from the base to the median part, then suddenly dilated in a sub-quadrate shape, bi-dentate outwardly, broadly excavate underneath, with the upper part of the internal edge deeply incised so as to make it also bi-dentate, and the apical part of the lower edge is produced in a long broad spine directed inwardly, intermediate tibiæ a little bent, not much dilated at tip, but deeply incised above the apex, with the terminal part of the incision produced in a long inner spur; in the ♀ the posterior tibiæ are moderately slender and a little incurved, the anterior tibiæ are not dilated, nor laminated inwardly, and they are strongly bi-dentate externally. Length 21-22 mm.

Hab. Zambezia (Salisbury).

A. (Acmaeus) plebeius, n. sp.

Black, covered with a greyish coating; head and prothorax deeply and closely punctured, prothorax very broadly amplified

laterally, deeply sinuated behind from a little beyond the median part, and with the posterior part narrower than the anterior, moderately convex, with the sides somewhat depressed, bi-impressed on each side of the anterior part of the disc, and with a basal sub-lateral longitudinal impression; elytra not broader at the base than the posterior part of the prothorax, but broadening a little below the humeral angles and nearly as broad in the middle in both sexes as the prothorax at its widest part, convex, dehiscent behind and with six distinct, narrow costæ on each side. In the ♂ the anterior tibiæ are moderately dilated at the tip, bi-dentate outwardly, while the inner part is contorted and has a broad, semicircular groove, the lower edge is sub-quadrate and bi-dentate, with the basal tooth pointing downwards, intermediate tibiæ incurved, deeply incised inwardly, with the terminal part of the incision produced in a long inner spur, posterior tibiæ moderately slender and a little incurved; in the ♀ the anterior tibiæ are strongly bi-dentate outwardly and not laminate internally. Length 19-22, width 11-12 mm.

Hab. Zambezia (Salisbury).

Allied to *A. lineatus*, Gerst., in shape and sculpture, but is easily differentiated by the shape of the anterior tibiæ.

A. (Apodemus) marshalli, n. sp.

Black, moderately shining, elytra with a light brown coating; head punctulate, and with two round impressions in the posterior part; prothorax ampliate laterally in the middle part, a little narrower in the posterior than in the anterior part, basal angle sharp, disk moderately convex, depressed laterally, punctured and with two apical rounded impressions at the apex, two more on the median part, and two on each side, the intervals separating these impressions being smooth; elytra moderately plane, convex and dehiscent behind, nearly straight laterally, and set with series of short, rounded, tubercles which are a little more raised in the alternate series; anterior tibiæ of the ♂ slender, curving but not much dilated at the apex, bi-dentate outwardly, the inner apical part with a sharp spine pointing downwards, intermediate tibiæ slightly grooved outwardly and with a short median spine on each side, apical part a little dilated. Length 26, width 13 mm.

Hab. Zambezia (Salisbury).

Easily distinguished from any other South African species by the tuberculated elytra.

A. sequis, n. sp.

Black, with a very slight greyish-brown coating ; head punctulate, with two small median impressions ; prothorax broadly amplified in the median part, sinuate behind, somewhat depressed on the disk, with the outer sides flattened, closely but not deeply punctured and with two very faint, rounded, discoidal supra-basal impressions ; elytra parallel, plane, slightly wider at the base than the posterior part of the prothorax, costate, costæ not much raised, and intervals narrow, both striæ and intervals densely granulose ; legs moderately slender ; anterior tibiæ of the ♂ a little curved, bi-dentate outwardly, apical part dilated inwardly, grooved and with a broad, sharp carina underneath, intermediate tibiæ slightly sinuated outwardly towards the apex. Length 22, width 11 mm.

Hab. Zambezia (Manica).

Allied to *A. planus*, Fähr., and *A. affinis*, Pér.; but the anterior tibiæ end differently, and have not the conspicuous apical inner spine directed downward ; the costæ on the elytra are very well defined and regular.

EUTELIDES.

Gen. BYZACNUS, Pasc.

B. capensis, n. sp.

Head, prothorax and legs piccous-brown, median part of the prothorax with a sub-metallic sheen, elytra dark metallic-green ; head very closely punctured, antennæ short, reaching only the median part of the prothorax, which is much depressed, as long as broad, sinuate and a little narrowed behind, closely foveate, with the foveæ small ; elytra not broader at the base than the posterior part of the prothorax, gradually amplified laterally in a triangular shape from the base to two-thirds of the length, and from thence abruptly truncate, while the disk is also gradually raised, although plane, from the base to the top of the declivity, which like the discoidal and lateral parts are roughly foveate ; tibiæ curved ; underside punctulate. Length 11-13, width 6-7 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Port St. John).

Easily distinguished from its congener *B. picticollis*, Pasc., by the absence of tubercles on the declivous part of the elytra.

Gen. CYRTOTYCHE, Pasc.

C. rikatlæ, n. sp.

Black, covered with a light brown tomentum; head very rugose, antennæ short, black; prothorax with a sharp lateral tubercle, and one equally long but perpendicular over it, and four more on the disk, which in the ♀ is broadly grooved in the centre, with the sides of the groove developed in two high tuberculated ridges; elytra elongated, retuse behind, not quite so broad at the base as the prothorax at its widest part, not amplified behind in the ♂, a little broader past the median part in the ♀, very rugose and with three series of thick, sharp, conical tubercles on each side, longer in the ♂ and denuded and golden at the tip, lateral part with two series of smaller tubercles; legs rugose, tibiæ slightly curved in the ♂, much less so in the ♀. Length 15-16, width 6-7 mm.

Hab. Mozambique (Rikatla).

Differs from *C. satanas*, Pasc., in the shape and disposition of the tubercles on the prothorax and elytra.

MEGACANTHIDES.

Gen. MICRANTEREUS, Sol.

M. scaberrimus, Fairm., Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., xxxviii., p. 327.

Fairmaire has given, *loc. cit.*, the diagnosis of the ♀ only; the ♂ is elongate-ovate, with the elytra much narrower than those of the ♀, the granules are larger and denser, the dorsal costæ are ill-defined, although the granules of which they consist are larger than those in the intervals; the anterior and intermediate tibiæ are deeply emarginate internally from near the median part to the apex, the anterior femora are sub-dentate apically, and both the intermediate and posterior legs are fringed with long, flavescent pubescence. Length 20, width 10 mm.

Hab. Mozambique (Rikatla).

M. limpopoanus, n. sp.

Black, opaque, more or less densely covered with a light brown tomentum; head closely and finely punctured; prothorax a little attenuate laterally at both ends, broader than long, moderately convex with the anterior part slightly declivous, disk closely but irregularly punctured; elytra elongate-ovate (♂) or sub-globose (♀), declivous behind, and with large, closely-set granules, a little sharper in the ♂ than in the ♀; anterior and intermediate tibiæ

of the ♂ deeply emarginate internally as in all *Micrantereus*, anterior femora sub-dentate at apex; underside punctured; legs very rugose. In the ♀ the legs are shorter, the tibiæ not emarginate inwardly, and the anterior femora not dentate. Length $18\frac{1}{2}$ –20, width 11–12 mm.

Hab. Upper Limpopo River.

M. carinatus, n. sp.

Black, covered on the upper part with very short tomentose pubescence, which is denser and a little longer on the elytra; head and prothorax very finely and closely punctured, prothorax a little attenuate laterally in front and behind; elytra elongate-ovate in the ♂, convex and gradually dehiscent behind, bi-costate on each side, the costæ consisting of elongated, coalescing, short tubercles, with the intervals irregularly tuberculated, suture smooth, raised; in the ♀ the elytra are more convex and therefore more abruptly declivous behind and they have three distinct, sub-tuberculate costæ on each side; legs rugose, anterior femora not sub-dentate in the ♂, intermediate tibiæ so deeply emarginate inwardly that the base of the sinuation is almost toothed; underside black, shining, punctulate. Length 19–21½, width 11–13 mm.

Hab. Betchuanaland (Ramoutsa), Upper Limpopo.

Larger than *M. (Solenomerus) longipes*, Fahr., proportionally more massive, but while in *M. longipes* the dorsal longitudinal series of tubercles are hardly more raised than the tubercles in the intervals, and are thus very indistinct, they are very well defined in the present species, more raised, and although closely sub-tuberculated, often smooth and carinate on the posterior declivity.

M. luctuosus, n. sp.

Black, covered with a greyish tomentum; head and prothorax shagreened, the latter as broad as long and hardly attenuate laterally at apex and base; elytra elongated, very little amplified laterally in the median part, not much attenuated, and not very abruptly declivous behind, each elytron with two discoidal series of more or less elongated and coalescing tubercles or rather large granules, with a few sub-seriated ones on the first and second intervals, and a double or treble irregular series between the second tuberculate costa and the sub-carinate supra-lateral part; legs long, the anterior and intermediate tibiæ sinuate inwardly as

usual, but the posterior ones, which are very slender in comparison with the others, are sinuate outwardly and deeply emarginate in the inner part a short distance from the base to the apical part; basal joint of anterior tarsi triangular, not emarginate externally. Female unknown. Length 15, width 7 mm.

Hab. Mozambique (Rikatla).

Easily distinguished by the incurved posterior tibiae; this character occurs also, but in a lesser degree, in the ♂ of *M. gratiosus*.

M. gratiosus, n. sp.

Black, moderately shining; head and prothorax finely punctulate, the latter broader than long, rounded laterally at base and apex; elytra elongated, very little amplified in the middle, nearly plane in the anterior part and with a long posterior slope, covered with irregular, sharp, short tubercles closely set, and not disposed in series, supra-lateral part sharp, almost carinate, lateral part subfoveate. Female unknown. Length 15-17, width 8-8½ mm.

Hab. Zambezia (between the Zambeze and Limpopo Rivers).

Elytra narrower than in *M. (Solenomerus) longipes*, Fähr., less convex, and much less retuse behind, with the outer sides more carinate, and the prothorax more plane and acutely carinate laterally; the basal joint of the anterior tarsi is triangular and not emarginate internally as in *M. longipes*, *carinatus*, etc.

M. spurius, n. sp.

Black, covered with a light brown tomentum; head and prothorax very shortly setulose, the latter hardly convex, carinate laterally; elytra of the ♂ ovate, convex, gradually sloping behind, supra-lateral part sharp, carinate, densely granulose and with two series of small tubercles on each side, the space between the first series and the suture also tuberculated irregularly. In the ♀ the prothorax is a little more convex and has a round smooth spot on each side, and the punctures are also deeper; the elytra are very convex, abruptly declivous behind, with the granules and tubercles smaller and the two discoidal series better defined. Length 14-15, width 8-9 mm.

Hab. Zambezia (between the Zambeze and Limpopo Rivers, Manica).

The ♂ is closely allied to the same sex of *M. gratiosus*,

but the elytra are more amplified laterally and less elongated behind. I am not quite sure that the ♀, which I describe from one example only, is truly that of *M. spurius*.

M. fallax, n. sp.

Black, moderately shining; head and prothorax as in *M. spurius* and *M. graciosus*; elytra elongate-ovate, depressed on the anterior part of the disk, and gradually sloping from the median part to the apex in both sexes, broader at the base in the ♀, covered with closely-set granules not large enough to be called tubercles, and having on each side two lines of more or less coalescing small tubercles—the outer line is the best defined of the two, the supra-lateral part sharp in both sexes and densely granulate; basal joint of the anterior tarsi not emarginate. Length 15–16, width $9\frac{1}{2}$ –10mm.

Hab. Zambezia (Upper Limpopo).

Easily recognized by the depression of the basal part of the elytra and the gradual sloping towards the apex.

M. ovampoanus, n. sp.

Black, moderately shining; prothorax a little convex, somewhat attenuate laterally in front, one-third broader than long, slightly sloping at apex, nearly smooth; elytra of the ♂ elongate, rather convex from the median part of the disk, sub-aculeate behind and gradually sloping, supra-lateral part sharply carinate, anterior part of the disk smooth, the rest with short tubercles, irregularly set but forming somewhat indistinct series on each side of the posterior declivous part; basal joint of the anterior tarsi not emarginate inwardly. In the ♀ the elytra are very convex, covered with a greyish-brown tomentum, and the basal part near the scutellum is nearly smooth; they are densely granulose, and the two dorsal series of larger granules are distinct. Length 15–17, width 9 mm.

Hab. Ovampoland.

A little more aculeate behind and less declivous than *M. longipes*, Fähr., of which it is a very close ally. The ♂ is distinguished by the denuded space at the base of the elytra, as well as by the form of the basal joint of the anterior tarsi, which is not emarginate.

M. devevus, n. sp.

Black, shining; head punctulate; prothorax very closely punctured, the punctures elongate, irregular and confluent, disk not very convex, lateral part a little attenuate in front and behind; elytra in the ♂ nearly parallel laterally, almost plane from the base to the median part of the disk, where it is sub-convex and gradually sloping from thence to the apex, the posterior part sub-aculeate, the supra-lateral part acutely carinate from base to apex, the carina tuberculose, the median part of the disk rugose and without any serrated granules, but alongside the lateral carina the granules are dense; basal joint of the anterior tarsi very broadly triangular, not emarginate inwardly. In the ♀ the elytra are convex, covered with an earthy tomentum, hardly granulate on the anterior part of the disk, except along the supra-lateral carina, which is sharply defined, and with a few moderately large granules on the posterior declivous part. Length 13-14, width 6-7 mm.

Hab. Mozambique (Rikatla).

M. pronus, n. sp.

Black, moderately shining: head and prothorax closely but not deeply punctured, the latter a little attenuate in front and behind, slightly convex in the posterior part of the disk and dehiscent in front; elytra nearly parallel in the ♂ from the base to two-thirds of their length, and sub-acuminate from thence towards the apex, plane on the disk near the base, gradually dehiscent from the median part, rugose in the centre, and broadly verrucose laterally alongside the supra-lateral carina, which is very sharp; basal joint of the anterior tarsi broadly triangular. In the ♀ the elytra are more convex along the suture, more abruptly dehiscent behind, with the lateral granulation less pronounced, and there is a trace of two series of larger granules on each side of the declivity. Length 15-15½, width 9 mm.

Hab. Transvaal (Barberton).

M. algoensis, n. sp.

Black, covered with a light brown tomentum; head and prothorax very closely punctured, hardly ampliate in the middle, moderately convex and shortly dehiscent in the anterior part; elytra nearly straight laterally from a very short distance from the humeral part, rather plane than convex on the disk, abruptly

retuse behind, the supra-lateral part carinate, the carina serrulate, the disk with a sharp, median smooth ridge on each side, ending suddenly at the top of the posterior declivity, the interval between the suture and the dorsal ridge smooth, the other interval with an indistinct series of very small tubercles. Length 15, width 9 mm.

Hab. Mozambique (Rikatla).

Easily distinguished from all the other described South African species of *Micrantereus* by the smooth dorsal ridge ending abruptly at the top of the posterior declivity in an acute point, in exactly the same manner as in *Amiantus carinatus*, of the group Molurides. In the male the posterior declivity is not so abrupt as in the female, and the apical part of the dorsal ridge is, therefore, not so marked; the tubercles in the interval between the median ridge and the supra-lateral part are more seriate; and the intermediate and posterior tibiae are as much incurved as they are in *M. graciosus*, of which the present insect may prove to be a variety.

ACASTUS, n. gen.

Mentum as in *Hoplonyx*, Thoms., last joint of maxillary palpi securiform, labrum transverse, truncate in front, eyes large, divided on the vertex by a mere line, supra-antennal crests produced in a coalescing semicircular ridge overhanging the anterior part of the head; antennae not reaching the median part of the elytra, massive, the joints sub-moniliform, the median ones slightly dilated inwardly and somewhat serrate, the apical ones sometimes more or less pyriform; prothorax plane, as broad as long, a little rounded in front laterally, but with the posterior angles very sharp, carinate laterally; elytra sub-oblong, parallel, broader than the prothorax, not very convex; legs moderately long, anterior tibiae deeply sinuate at the base, anterior femora with a broad conical tooth near the apical part.

Distinguished from *Hoplonyx* by the shape of the antennae, the joints of which are shorter, much more massive, the third not longer than the first; the supra-antennal crests are much developed and coalesce in the middle.

SYNOPSIS OF SPECIES.

- Prothorax with a small discoidal impression on each side, and a
 broader one in the median part of the base . . . *segnis*.
 Prothorax with small tubercles *rusticus*.
 Prothorax with a short median raised line only *agrestis*.
 Prothorax with two deep longitudinal lateral impressions,
impressicollis.

A. segnis, n. sp.

Dark brown, with short and dense pubescence ; antennæ black ; labrum and epistoma pubescent ; prothorax straight laterally, the sides very slightly sinuate anteriorly, with the anterior angles rounded, and bi-sinuate posteriorly, with the hind angles sharp, plane on the disk, but slightly sloping near the anterior margin, roughly and closely punctured, and having a median, ill-defined longitudinal smooth line running from base to apex, and a median discoidal impression on each side of the line, while the median part of the base is broadly impressed ; elytra truncate at base, sub-cylindrical, slightly dehiscent behind, sharply carinate, the intervals narrow and with a series of moderately broad but deep punctures ; underside thickly clothed with very short pubescence ; legs rugulose, pubescent. Length 13, width 5 mm.

Hab. Zambezia (Salisbury), Mozambique (Rikatla).

A. rusticus, n. sp.

Brown, with the antennæ black, with very short pubescence ; head as in *A. segnis* ; prothorax slightly sinuate at the sides behind the median part, covered with closely-set, deep, moderately broad punctures, broadly impressed longitudinally on each side of the median part, the outer part of the impression bounded by a low, well-defined ridge, with a short tubercle in the middle, central part of the median impression also with a small rounded tubercle, in a transverse line with the other two ; elytra sub-cylindrical, carinæ sharp, punctures of the intervals deep ; underside and legs with short pubescence. Length $7\frac{1}{2}$, width $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Zambezia (Salisbury).

A. agrestis, n. sp.

Brown, with moderately long pubescence on the upper part, antennæ brown ; head as in the two preceding species ; prothorax sinuate at the sides behind the median part, anterior part of the

disk slightly convex, median part a little depressed longitudinally, base deeply impressed above the scutellum, disk closely foveate, the foveæ small, and with a median longitudinal smooth line reaching neither base nor apex; elytra sub-cylindrical, sharply carinate, punctures of the intervals deep, pubescence long; underside and legs with short pubescence. Length 7, width 3 mm.

Hab. Zambezia (Salisbury).

A. impressicollis, n. sp.

Brown or rusty-red, with the elytra and legs a little lighter than the prothorax and antennæ; head as in the preceding species; prothorax with dense, short pubescence, rounded at the sides in the anterior part, sinuate near the base, disk a little convex in front, moderately plane from the middle to the base, and having on each side of the median part a very broad and deep pyriform impression, while the lateral posterior part and also the median part of the base are slightly impressed; elytra sub-cylindrical, less pubescent than the prothorax, acutely carinate and deeply punctate-striate; legs and underside as in the preceding species. Length 6, width 2 mm.

Hab. Zambezia (Salisbury).

In *A. impressicollis* the intermediate joints of the antennæ are more moniliform from and including the sixth than in the other species.

ASYLEPTUS, n. gen.

Mentum as in *Acastus*; maxillary palpi with the last joint triangular, bluntly truncate; antennæ moderately long, and moderately thick, conical, the joints of nearly equal length, except the basal one which is the longest, and the apical one which is a little shorter, slender at the base, sub-pyriform at the tip and less thickened than either of the two preceding joints; eyes separated by a narrow line on the vertex; frontal crests produced in front, meeting in the centre, and perpendicularly carinate; prothorax and elytra as in *Acastus*; legs more slender and a little longer than in that genus, anterior tibiæ not sinuated inwardly, the anterior femora without any conical tooth.

A. fumosus, n. sp.

Piceous, opaque, glabrous, antennæ, palpi and legs reddish-brown; labrum and epistoma closely punctulate; frontal part produced in two projecting much raised crests, united in front, and

carinate along the point of insertion of the antennæ; prothorax nearly straight laterally, truncate in front, bi-sinuate at base, plane, a little dehiscent in the anterior part, glabrous, closely punctured and with two faint impressions, one on each side; elytra sub-cylindrical, sharply carinate, intervals closely and deeply punctured, the punctures in the first and second intervals not so deep as in the others; underside glabrous, with the exception of the abdomen, which is clothed with very short pubescence. Length 9, width $3\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Kowie River).

Family CERAMBYCIDÆ.

Subfamily LAMIINI.

Gen. BRIMUS, Pasc.

B. pascoei, n. sp.

Black, covered with a very short, slightly greyish tomentum, lateral part of the scutellum, of the meso- and metasternum, and also of the abdominal segments, clothed with a bright ochraceous pubescence; head rugulose, clypeus distinct, vertex deeply and broadly grooved, frontal and hind part with a very fine groove; the two basal joints of antennæ black, the others rufescent; prothorax as long as broad, sharply aculeate laterally at the middle, grooved transversely in front and behind, median part of the disk slightly raised in the shape of a lozenge and narrowly grooved longitudinally; elytra three times as long as the prothorax, elongate-ovate, with the sutural part incised at the apex, very convex in the middle, gradually sloping behind, a little broader at the base than the hind part of the prothorax, with the humeral angles diagonal and produced in a short tubercle, granulated for about one-fifth of their length, punctured from the base to about the median part and not punctate behind; legs with long pubescence, tibiæ dilated from the median part to the apex, the intermediate ones almost laminated outwardly. Length 29, width 10 mm.

Much larger than *B. spinosus*, Pasc., and without any basal tubercle on the elytra, which are not mottled with grey.

Hab. Transvaal (Potchefstroom).

Gen. STERNOTOMIS, Perch.

S. mozambica, n. sp.

Black, covered with a thick ochraceous tomentum; mandibles massive, with two small rounded tubercles on the outer basal part in the ♂; anterior part of the head finely granulate, apical part of the vertex with a semicircular impression followed by a longitudinal median line, eyes large; prothorax transverse, with the median part of the outsides aculeate, bi-impressed transversely at apex and base, median part of the disk also with a transverse impression, slightly sinuate in the middle, in front and behind; elytra sub-cuneiform, broader at the base than the prothorax, and with the shoulders projecting a little, but rounded and not tuberculated, gradually attenuate behind, set with moderately close granules at the base, and irregularly punctured; intercoxal process of the prosternum hollowed, narrowed and rounded in front; antennæ twice the length of the body in the ♂, finely granulose and pubescent. Length 27, width 10 mm.

Hab. Mozambique (Rikatla).

TIMORETICUS, n. gen.

Head, eyes, labrum and palpi of *Zographus*, Cast.; antennæ of equal length in both sexes, with the 2nd, 3rd and 4th joints much thicker than the others; prothorax short, with a conical lateral tubercle; elytra sub-cylindrical, with the humeral angles well developed; intercoxal part of the mesosternum without any projection, that of the metasternum sub-aculeate and hardly projecting; legs as in *Zographus*.

Allied to *Zographus*, but easily distinguished from it in having antennæ of equal length in both sexes, and the 3rd, 4th and 5th joints much thicker than the others; the prothorax is less hexagonal, the metasternal projection is differently shaped, and the elytra are more cylindrical.

T. armaticeps, n. sp.

Chocolate-brown, very finely and thickly pubescent; frontal part of the head with a very narrow median ridge, ♂ with a long, flat, sub-vertical median lamina excavate in the centre, vertex with a semicircular groove, followed by a longitudinal median one; prothorax one-third broader than long, with the median part of the outsides produced in a sharp tubercle, deeply impressed transversely in front and behind, and with the intermediate part some-

what bi-plicate ; both head and prothorax are clothed with a slightly ochraceous pubescence ; scutellum transverse, sub-quadrate ; elytra sub-parallel, a little broader at the base than the prothorax across the median part, sinuate laterally at the base in such a way as to make the humeral angle very prominent, a little attenuate gradually towards the apex, convex, closely punctured, and covered with a very fine, short, slightly greyish pubescence, sprinkled with minute light ochraceous or whitish spots, and having also two broader ones at the base on each side of the scutellum ; underside and legs densely pubescent ; the 4th joint of the antennæ is slightly constricted near the apex, and all the joints are pubescent and ringed with brown at the tip from the fourth to the last one. The ♀ has no trace of the frontal process. Length 21–22, width $7\frac{1}{2}$ –8 mm.

Hab. Mozambique (Rikatla) ; Transvaal.

In the examples from Rikatla the white speckles on the elytra are much more conspicuous than in those from the Transvaal.

Gen. TRAGOCEPHALA, Cast.

T. rikatlæ, n. sp.

Densely covered with a very short black velvety pubescence ; antennæ and legs velvety-black ; head and prothorax bright sulphur-yellow, the latter with a narrow median longitudinal black band reaching from the base to the apex, the lateral part of the prothorax aculeate in the middle ; elytra as broad as the prothorax in the median part, a little attenuated behind, depressed, and with four broad transverse bands on each side edged with white, separated by a narrow band of the black ground-colour and reaching from the outer margins to near the suture, but disconnected from it ; the first, second and fourth bands are of nearly equal breadth, but the third one is narrower and divided in two at about the median part by a diagonal narrow black line ; underside with a broad bright yellow lateral band running from the sides of the mesosternum to the apex ; legs bright yellow. Length 15, width 5 mm.

Hab. Mozambique (Rikatla).

At once distinguished from the other South African species by the narrow black median line of the prothorax, and the very broad yellow bands of the elytra, which have very nearly invaded the whole of the surface.

Gen. CEROPLESIS, Serv.

C. manicana, n. sp.

Black, the elytra bluish-black, with short pubescence; head with two frontal, longitudinal red bands; prothorax constricted at base and apex, tuberculated laterally beyond the median part, sub-tuberculated and rugose on the disk, anterior and posterior constrictions banded with pale vermilion; elytra elongated, gradually narrowed from the base to the apex, which is rounded, convex, deeply and closely punctured all over, but more deeply in the basal part, which has a brassy tinge, and having two transverse, non-sinuate vermilion-red bands reaching from side to side, one supra-apical one, sinuate laterally, one apical patch, and a supra-marginal dot between the post median and the supra-apical bands; epipleuræ red from the base to the median part; underside pubescent, meso- and metasternum each with a lateral red patch. Length 30, width 10 mm.

Hab. Zambezia (Manica).

In the ♂ the elytra are more acuminate behind than in any other South African species known to me.

C. fallax, n. sp.

Black, with a very short, greyish pubescence; frontal part of the head with two longitudinal pale vermilion-red bands and a transverse apical one; prothorax constricted at base and apex, tuberculated laterally beyond the median part, rugose on the disk, the anterior and posterior constrictions banded with pale vermilion-red; elytra cylindrical, finely and closely punctured, each puncture bearing a very short, greyish hair; their basal part has no bronze tinge, and they have a sub-humeral pale vermilion-red band reaching neither the outer margin nor the suture on each side, two median ones, moderately broad, reaching the outer margins, another band reaching from the outer margin to the median part of the disk or sometimes to near the suture, a sub-sinuate supra-apical one reaching from side to side and an apical patch coalescing along the margin with the supra-apical band; epipleuræ red from the base to the median part; underside more densely pubescent than the upper, lateral part of the meso- and metasternum, as well as of the abdominal segments, the last one excepted, red. Length 26, width 9 mm.

Hab. Zambezia (Salisbury).

Very closely allied to *C. malepicta*, Fairm., but with the subhumeral band of the elytra better defined, the two median bands a little broader, and the supra-apical one uninterrupted.

Family CURCULIONIDÆ.

BRACHYDERIDES.

Group TANYMECINÆ.

Gen. POLYCLEÏS, Bohem.

P. sumptuosus, n. sp.

Oblong-ovate, black, densely covered with green scales, elytra with two greenish-white lateral patches, of which the anterior one situated above the median part is the broadest of the two, the other, a small one, is equidistant from the median and apical parts, and a little beyond the median part of the disk there is a transverse band reaching on each side from the middle of the elytra to the suture; rostrum grooved horizontally in the central part only, and slightly carinate at the apex; prothorax gradually amplified from the apex to the base, with the outer sides straight, twice the width of the apex at the base and with the basal angles sharp and projecting backward, very finely punctured and without any median groove; scutellum elongate, rounded at the apex; elytra nearly twice as broad near the base as the prothorax at its widest part, but with the outer angles sloping, and the shoulders sub-tuberculate, gradually narrowed behind, very convex, and with the suture acuminate on each side at the apex, striate, but not deeply, and with the anterior part distinctly punctured, the punctures, however, being generally hidden by the green squamæ; antennæ and tarsi black and covered with a thick, white pubescence. Length 20, width 8 mm.

Hab. Zambezia (Buluwayo).

Belongs to the group of *P. equestris*, Boh., and *P. cinereus*, Fähr., but neither the prothorax nor the elytra are quite so much amplified.

P. prasinus, n. sp.

The description of the preceding species applies to the present one but the elytra have no greenish-white patch whatever, and the whole of the upper part is not only densely squamose but also briefly and densely pubescent and the prothorax is a little less attenuate in the anterior part. Length 20-21, width $7-7\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Zambezia (Buluwayo).

P. decorus, n. sp.

Black, covered with a very short, greyish pubescence; prothorax with a moderately broad, lateral whitish band; elytra with a lateral whitish band beginning near the shoulder, broadly dilated before the median part where it reaches the fourth costa, narrowed from thence and running along the seventh and eighth intervals to a short distance from the apex, also with a diagonal band of the same colour extending from the third interval to the suture, a little beyond the median part of the disk; head and rostrum longitudinally plicate, the former with a median longitudinal groove; prothorax not broader than the head at the apex, gradually amplified from the apex to the base, the outer angles of which are distinctly acute, very closely granulate and with a narrow, shallow, pubescent median longitudinal groove; elytra almost truncate at the base, with the shoulders hardly sloping, a little attenuate behind, but not at all dilated laterally in the median part, punctate-striate from the base to the middle, with the intervals slightly raised and rounded; underside with long pubescence; the joints of the tarsi broad, the terminal one not very much broader than the others. Length 17, width 6 mm.

Hab. Zambezia (Salisbury).

Allied to *P. longicornis* and *P. vestitus*, Fähr. It differs from the former in having comparatively short and more slender antennæ; the prothorax is narrower; the lateral white lunule of the elytra projects more towards the centre and is produced behind in a narrow band, and the sutural, post-median patch is in the shape of a diagonal band, the elytra themselves also being broader.

Gen. CIMBUS, Schönh.

C. viridanus, n. sp.

Black, covered with green scales, these being denser along the outer part of the prothorax and elytra; rostrum a little narrower at apex than at base, grooved from the basal part to near the apex,

neither head nor apex constricted, eyes projecting; prothorax sub-cylindrical, but a little broader at the base than at the apex, and with the basal angles somewhat sharp, a little depressed longitudinally in the middle and with a very narrow groove; elytra elongate, convex, attenuate laterally from the median part to the apex, which is acuminate on each side of the suture, striate, with the striae distinctly punctured from the base to the middle, intervals slightly convex; the green scales are denser in the intervals than in the striae, making the dorsal part appear as if it had alternate green and black lines, but the green scales are very dense along the sides; the prothorax has also a broad supra-lateral denuded band on each side; legs black, with short pubescence. Length 13-14, width 4-4½ mm.

Hab. Zambezia (Salisbury).

BRACHYCERIDES.

EURETUS, n. gen.

Head short, eyes flat, surmounted by a very high compressed carinate crest; rostrum moderately long, slightly bi-constricted laterally, near the base and below the scrobe; antennae short, and with seven articulations, the scape also short, the 2nd joint equally thick but still shorter, the 3rd joint a little narrower than the following three, the last joint as long as the three preceding, and with the outer part of the tip diagonally truncate; prothorax very slender, and narrower behind than in front; elytra very gibbose, sub-pedunculate, retuse behind; legs very massive, tarsi short, very broad, with the 2nd joint a little broader than the others, and the 4th not much longer than the 3rd, equally broad, all closely articulated.

E. aurivilli, n. sp.

Black, with the median part of the head, the prothorax, a narrow sutural line, as well as the sides of the elytra, and the legs ochraceous-brown; rostrum with a few short bristles, separated from the head by a slight lateral impression; head very short, eyes surmounted by a semicircular compressed, very highly raised ridge, having a few very short bristles on the margin; prothorax narrow, almost straight laterally, a little narrower behind, deeply

pitted and with two conspicuous sharp spines on each side of the central part of the disk, and also a row of smaller ones on the lateral part; elytra very gibbose, sub-pedunculate, retuse behind and having on each side two rows of regularly set conical tubercles reaching from base to apex, sides regularly and broadly foveate. Length (rostrum excluded) 8, width $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Albany).

Gen. BRACHYCERUS, Oliv.

B. indutus, n. sp.

Black, covered with a very dense squamiform, light brown tomentum; scape of antennæ cylindrical, not narrowed at the base, and short; rostrum long, bluntly bi-tuberculate at the base, sinuate laterally and gradually broadening towards the apex, eyes without any supra-orbital ridge; head small; prothorax broader than long, with the median part of the sides pluri-tuberculate and projecting, anterior margin broadly sinuate laterally, anterior part not projecting, disk moderately convex and with a broad median longitudinal groove interrupted in the middle, posterior margin straight, deeply and irregularly foveate all over; elytra convex, truncate at the base, declivous behind, somewhat ovate, having on each side five series of closely-set sharp tubercles, and four more along the sides, these lateral tubercles being blunt, the intervals between the series of dorsal tubercles foveate, covered with a dense light-brown tomentum, and at the base, there is on each side of the scutellary region an elongated and conspicuous tubercle covered with a velvety-black tomentum; legs thick, bristly. Length (rostrum excluded) 10-15, width 6-9 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Vaal River), Mozambique (Rikatla).

B. divergens, n. sp.

Black, more or less densely covered with yellowish squamæ; rostrum long, bi-tuberculate and constricted at the base, gradually dilated from the stricture to the apex, foveolate, and with short setæ; scape of antennæ incurved, clubbed at the tip, as long as the four following joints together, terminal joint thickened; eyes without orbital ridge; prothorax deeply sinuate laterally in the anterior part, and with the median part projecting, broadly and deeply grooved longitudinally from the apex to about the median part of the disk, closely tuberculated, with the intervals deeply foveate, and with the median part of the outer sides pro-

duced in a very sharp triangular pluri-tuberculated spine; elytra very convex, sub-globose, moderately retuse behind, with three rows on each side of well-developed and somewhat sharp tubercles, and two intermediate ones smaller and blunter in the intervals, the first one running alongside the suture from the base almost to the apex, the second stopping short of the posterior declivity, lateral part with three or four series of blunter tubercles; the intervals are sub-foveate and squamose, the squamæ are denser on the median part, where they form a distinct, more or less sinuate, small pale yellow patch on each side of the suture; legs thick, bristly. Length 14, width 8 mm.

Hab. Zambesia (Salisbury).

B. effertus, n. sp.

Black, densely covered with ochraceous scales; rostrum long, dilated triangularly towards the apex, separated from the head by a deep groove, and constricted below this groove and at a little distance from it, deeply foveate in the basal part, hardly so in the apical; head small, eyes elongate-ovate, depressed; prothorax sharply aculeate laterally in the middle, set on the disk with round, flattened tubercles, grooved in the median part from apex to base, the anterior part of the groove broad, deep, and limited by two rounded, tuberculated ridges, one on each side; elytra very convex, obovate, moderately retuse behind, and having on each side, besides a juxta-sutural one, four regular series of rounded, flattened, denuded tubercles, those of the alternate series much larger than the others, sides with several rows of smaller, regularly disposed tubercles, and all the intervals densely clothed with ochraceous scales; legs moderately thick, not very bristly, supra-apical end of femora ringed with lighter ochraceous scales. Length (rostrum excluded) 25, width 19 mm.

Hab. Zambesia (Salisbury).

Allied to *B. natulensis*, *B. brevicostatus*, Fahr., etc.

ATTELABIDES.

Gen. ATTELABUS, Linn.

A. carneolus, n. sp.

Light testaceous-red with a fleshy tinge, glabrous; antennæ shorter than the head, black, with the two basal joints red; head plicate transversely, grooved longitudinally from the vertex to

the base, and having a short, curved groove above each eye; rostrum much shorter than the head, dilated at the apex and closely punctured; prothorax elongate, very much attenuated in the anterior part, truncate and deeply grooved transversely at both ends, roughly plicate transversely and having a broad, lateral black band; scutellum sub-triangular, edged by a rounded, conspicuous ridge; elytra much broader than the prothorax, parallel, but very convex, although a little depressed in the anterior part, costate, with the second and fourth costæ more raised than the others and reaching the base, intervals closely foveate; they are of the same colour as the head and prothorax, but have a transverse darker median band extending from side to side, and ascending the suture a little, and a lateral black band reaching from the humeral angle to about the middle; sides of the meso- and metasternum with a lateral flavescent pubescent patch; abdomen closely punctured; legs strong, femora without spine, tibiæ serrulate inwardly. Length (rostrum excluded) 7, width $3\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Natal (Durban).

Gen. APODERUS, Oliv.

A. gentilis, n. sp.

Head, prothorax, pygidium and underside vermilion-red; antennæ and legs flavescent; labrum edged with black; head smooth, slightly grooved in the median part of the apex; prothorax quite smooth and with a small lateral black dot; elytra flavescent, with a black basal transverse band and a somewhat sinuate supra-apical one, faintly seriate-punctate, and with two round basal costæ disappearing before they reach the median part. Length 5, width $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Zambesia (Salisbury).

With the exception of *Euretus aurivillii*, *Sternotomis mozambica*, *Tragocephala rikatlæ*, and the seven species of *Paussus*, the types of the insects described are contained in the South African Museum.